

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the Prophets... The Lord God has spoken, who can but prophesy?—AMOS.

No. 30, Vol. XXV.

Saturday, July 25, 1863.

Price One Penny.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF PRESIDENT YOUNG'S VISIT
TO THE SOUTHERN SETTLEMENTS.

BY ELDER L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

(From the Deseret News.)

Round Valley, Millard Co., U.T., }
Saturday, May 16, 1863. }

Editor of the News.

On Wednesday morning last, the President and party left Cedar City with kindly feelings for its citizens, and arrived in Parowan in time for dinner, which we found in readiness at the several residences of the Saints; President Young being entertained at Bishop Warren's, and President Kimball at W. H. Dame's.

At 4 o'clock, p.m., we assembled for meeting, when a large congregation was spoken to by Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder Orson Hyde. The power and spirit of the Lord were with them, and they enjoyed liberty, speaking many things which I fain would write, but it remains for the reporter, G. D. Watt, to reproduce their discourses in full form.

Thanks to C. C. Pendleton for his kind entertainment of several friends with myself. We were interested with his gun and machine shop, where he operates and proves that he is a man

of considerable ingenuity. Here he was fitting materials of which he was constructing a fine looking and durable fence in front of his residence, which did not require the aid of nails or pins to keep it in place. He showed us also a machine for churning butter by water-power, which was superior to anything we had before seen in that line.

On Thursday morning we pursued our journey, and a few miles out from Beaver the Presidency were met by an escort, and on entering the town we passed between two columns of juveniles—the boys on the left and the girls on our right—with flags bearing appropriate mottoes, bowing and courtesying as we moved slowly past them. This was a welcome sight, and indicated that something was being done there for the education of children.

Caring for our teams—after dusting, washing and combing, the Presidency and company were received into the meeting-house, where four long tables were covered profusely with rich and

plentiful varieties of food, which had been supplied by the citizens, and prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Amasa Lyman and Mrs. Simeon Andrews. Having been seated and silence restored, by request of the Bishop, President Kimball asked a blessing on the food. After partaking, we pronounced it as good a public dinner as it has been our lot to participate in for some time. "Welcome President Young and Party," as well as several names of the Twelve, were inscribed upon pies and cakes. The tables were set for eighty-seven persons, which were filled three times by the company and citizens. I need not say these tokens of welcome and evidences of public spirit and liberality cheered our hearts and begat new sentiments of respect for the people at Beaver.

After the tables were cleared and the seats arranged, the house was filled for meeting, and the people were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow. President Young informed the congregation that Bishop Farnsworth had tendered to him his resignation of the bishopric of Beaver, which he said he had concluded to accept, and called a vote of the people to see if they also would accept his resignation. There was not a clear vote, but a little explanation placed the matter in a clearer light, and the second vote was unanimous. The President requested Bishop Farnsworth to still act in the office until his successor should be appointed.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning we were in line of march and rolled rapidly over a smooth, rolling road. Nooned one hour at Cove Creek, and at 6 o'clock, p.m., we arrived at Fillmore, sixty-four miles from Beaver. A few miles from Fillmore we were met by Elder Amasa Lyman, Bishop Callister and a few others. The President halted at the residence of our good friend Gabriel Huntsman, where we were received with cordiality by himself and lady. Here we found a large table arranged with the most scrupulous neatness and taste, which I do not soon expect to see surpassed. Everything that heart could wish was there in abundance, even to the delicious honey of which I have before made mention.

The larger portion of the party were invited to the hospitable boards of the brethren, who spared no pains to make them comfortable. The hush of night stole over us in due time, and we had begun to court the blessings of oblivious sleep when the dulcet notes of music woke their echoes along the ambient air. "A serenade" was the mental response, "in honor of the esteemed visitors," and the inspiring invocation moved our thoughts to rapture.

The morning's dawn rolled up the drapery of night, and we again stepped forth to gaze upon the revealing glories of the gorgeous mountains and dappled vallies which God had formed as the abode of man. At 10 o'clock, a.m., a large audience was addressed at the meeting-house by Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder Lorenzo Snow. Partaking of a sumptuous dinner, we parted from Mr. Huntsman's quiet and liberal home, desiring peace and plenty to be their portion forever.

We arrived at Round Valley in good time. The President halted at the residence of Mr. Levi Savage, jun., where he was entertained, while others were received home and provided for by the Saints. At 5 o'clock, p.m., the Saints were addressed by President Young and Elders John Taylor and Geo. A. Smith.

We are making good progress on our homeward course. God's blessings are with us, and his guardian care will soon restore us to friends and home again.

Great Salt Lake City, }
May 29, 1863. }

On Saturday morning last the President's party started from Round Valley. About one mile and a half from the present site, on the east side of the valley, the President, accompanied by the brethren residing there, halted and selected a new location much higher than the present one, to which they will remove their houses and commence anew. Should we pass down another year, Round Valley may assume a very different and improved appearance. Success to the citizens of that place. Here we met the express, which left Great Salt Lake City on Saturday morning. We passed the Sevier and pushed rapidly over a good road leading through a pleasant country,

interspersed with hills and green plots. We nooned at Chicken Creek.

A few miles south of Nephi the Presidency were met by an escort, and as we halted in front of Bishop Bryant's residence, an excellent brass band, numbering twelve intelligent looking persons, and led by Mr. Hawkins, struck up a lively air which cheered our spirits and made us forget somewhat the fatigue of forty miles travel. The Presidency were kindly and hospitably entertained at Bishop Bryant's, while the remainder were invited to the homes of the Saints and made welcome to their bounties. The writer's lot fell with Mr. David Udall, where every comfort was supplied.

At 5 o'clock we assembled for meeting in the new Social Hall, where a full house was addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball, and Elders John Taylor and Lorenzo Snow. The instruction given was invaluable, advising the people to level down their old fort wall, enlarge their lots, beautify their homes, improve their orchards and pleasant walks, and still continue to add to their public improvements, until a fine city should adorn their pleasant site.

We started on Monday morning, the 18th, upon our journey, under the most pleasing auspices. The weather was pleasant; all nature was smiling; and the brass band, which will challenge comparison with any in Utah, struck up a favorite air, the stars and stripes unfolding in the stirring winds as we rolled away from friends true and faithful, only to meet others filled with like integrity, in Goshen, where we arrived at 2 o'clock, p.m. We left the main road leading through Payson on the southern slope of the divide near Summit Creek, and travelled a north-westerly course until we reached the bottom-land, which spreads out its thousands of acres around the headwaters of Utah Lake. Here we turned near a south course and made a circuit of several miles, which bent back again to the north, as it terminated at the place of our destination.

The citizens of Goshen had not had more than two hours' notice of our coming, yet they were busily engaged in the work of preparation. The Presidency were entertained at the resi-

dence of Bishop William Price, where everything that "heart could wish" was provided for their comfort. At 5 o'clock the people assembled for meeting, and were addressed by Presidents Young and Kimball and Elder Lorenzo Snow. They encouraged them to build up, improve and ornament their city; to set out shade and fruit-trees; to prepare pleasant walks, gardens, &c., &c., and go to work and make it a pleasant and delightful place; and promised them another visit if they would construct a road direct from there to Nephi, which would cut off the large bends in the present road and save several miles travel. The hearts of the Saints were cheered and encouraged.

Goshen is situated on the south-west shore of the lake, near its head, on a plat of land rather low, and descending slightly to the east. The citizens have neglected putting out shade and fruit-trees and cultivating gardens. This has been owing, almost entirely, to the unsettled condition of their minds, as to whether their location was a permanent one or not, fearing they might again be under the necessity of pulling up stakes and removing to another site, which they have done two or three times. The visit of the Presidency at this time has settled this question, and will give a new impetus to the spirit of improvement, the result of which we yet expect to see exhibited there. There are warm hearts and willing hands in Goshen, ready to struggle for the achievement of all the blessings of civilized life; to snatch the earth from its rude condition and make it as the garden of the Lord. The farm-land, of which there is an abundance, is of an excellent quality. Mr. W. J. Larkins and his kind lady have our thanks for the hospitalities of their neat, well-furnished home; and thanks, also, for the welcome notes of that serenade, which warbled on the air like the inspiring cadence of seraphic music.

This morning, May 19th, at 5 o'clock a.m., the President and party moved out of Goshen in double-quick time. The morning was delightful, and the scenery sublime and romantic. The glorious sun rose above the mountains in its wonted brilliancy, bordering the fleecy clouds with crimson hues, and causing the waters of Utah Lake to

glow and dazzle like a wide expanse of diamonds, or as a sea of burnished gold. A vast hill or cape of land jutted far out northward into the liquid element, and the eastern shore was studded by the ponderous forms of the Wasatch, whose lofty snow-capped peaks were mirrored in the clear waters.

Along the western shore of this lake are extensive plats of land descending to the shore, where towns and cities could be erected, and orchards, vineyards and pleasant gardens might flourish, were it not for the lack of water. Contemplating this, thought I, "Shall these delightful locations along this romantic lake ever be doomed to sterility and barrenness because no streams break forth from among these western hills?" No, this will not be the case, for the artesian well will bring forth those cooling fountains which flow far below the surface, to redeem and fructify it, and then we anticipate the day when along the west shore of Utah Lake large cities will arise, whose swelling domes will glitter to the sight of man, and their spires pierce the heavens; when there shall be playing fountains, arbors, and tranquil retreats, and when bath-houses and pleasure-boats shall adorn these shores. The various appliances of art will here ultimately be brought into requisition, as well as in all the earth, which, when directed by the great Spirit of Truth, we hail as the precursors of a glorious future and as the harbingers of that millennial perfection which Prophets long since saw in the visions of inspiration.

Arriving at the ferry, the carriages, eleven in number (the remainder having left in different directions for their homes,) were set across the Jordan (which is at that point eight rods wide) in three and-a-half minutes each. Feeding our animals and regaling ourselves on the newly-baked bread, with butter and milk, at the small log-house of the ferryman, we set off with light hearts for our own loved city, where homes made cheerful with bright eyes, smiles and happy voices, awaited our coming.

The morning, which had been so pleasant, now became lowry; the wind shifted to the north and blew its cold chilling breath upon us. On went our

overcoats to keep us warm, and the curtains of the carriages were buttoned close down to keep out the pattering rain, which, however, only fell in a sufficient quantity to lay the dust. On arriving at the Little and Big Cottonwood Creeks, we found the roads and bridges had been put in excellent repair. Passing down the State road and up State street, we were astonished to see the alteration which had taken place during our absence. The wheat-fields and meadows had assumed their green robes, and so also had the shade and fruit-trees, which were only in the bloom when we left on the 20th ult. Here we were, home again, in the "city we love so well," and, returning the gratulations of collecting multitudes, with many banners of the glorious stars and stripes floating in the fanning winds, we entered the "eagle gate," and alighted at the President's residence, thankful to God for his preserving care and protection through all the scenes we had past. This day we had travelled sixty-eight miles in ten hours.

During our thirty-days' tour, the President's party have travelled about eight hundred and fifty miles, passed perhaps fifty settlements, big and little, at all of which, however, we did not halt, and forty-one meetings have been held. The amount of good which has been accomplished on this mission, temporally and spiritually, cannot be computed. Home manufactures, industry, mechanism, education, agriculture, science, and all the great principles of truth which make up the total of "Mormonism," have been advocated and received an impetus which will accelerate the permanent independence of the Territory from foreign importation. In the cotton localities we saw men wearing shirts, pants, &c., which were carded, spun and wove at home by their wives, and we have seen ladies splendidly clad in their nice check dresses, aprons, sacks, caps, &c., which they themselves manufactured from the raw material, and in a few instances they even raised the cotton of which they were made. It is a fixed fact, our mountain "Dixie" is a success. Cotton and nearly every variety of fruit can be produced there in ample abundance, and in a few years it may become the most wealthy portion of the State.

Our North and our South are a unit, which will hold together; a system of exchange will be established, and they will eat our fine flour and we will consume their cotton fabrics. So will we live together in harmony, for Israel shall flourish upon the mountains and Jacob spread abroad upon the hills, and the desert and barren places shall blossom as the rose.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to end

my narrative, hoping what I have written may be instructive to your readers; but before doing so I would say, if any person or locality have been misrepresented, it has been an error of judgment, which I shall be most happy to rectify. Feeling under many obligations to President Young for repeated kindnesses, I beg leave to say, Adieu.

L. O. L.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN AND THEIR REMEDY.

BY ELDER JOHN BATT.

Has reason fled from earth or has she lost her power over the minds of men, or is she unsought for, that the majority of mankind cannot see how much is needed some strenuous and immediate exertion, on the part of man or God, to stay the tottering nations from their doomed fall, which is most fixed and certain, unless the anger of an offended God can be appeased and justice satisfied. It is vain that puerile man, with all the tinselled show of gold that he may make to glitter in his fellows' eyes, shall say these things have power and they shall turn the course of fate and stem events now approaching to their crisis,—such things and such words are madness and folly in the extreme. It is decreed that certain courses, if pursued, bring fixed issues, as results of the plans adopted; then why contend against the road now opened for retreat, the only road by which individuals or nations can escape the consequences which are the engenderings of sad mistakes or foul and wilful wickedness, either on their own part, or on the part of their social, religious and political teachers and rulers. Be it as it may, the fruits have grown, and in their ripened state are now about to fall, and men must eat the produce of base labors unless relieved therefrom by availing themselves of the timely aid now proffered. Why be so blind as to spurn the light and nurse the darkness as a child beloved by its parents? Is there no light in heaven nor on the earth—no truth by which to test the flattering falseness of these times, and

to wake false security to a sense of the real dangers that surround her, and so to enable men to foresee and escape from the approaching evils and threatened calamities? Seen coming are disasters to baseless systems, and death, the end to matured diseases; and to tell of these things the voice of Jesus is heard from the skies in tones of stirring sweetness, and it is echoed from the lips of men, by Him appointed; but, alas! the majority of mankind will not heed it. Through their disregarding what is heard—the rumbling of war's distant thunders, as an accompaniment to the widow's wail of woe and the orphan's cry—is seen fast approaching the unutterable and final fall of all who are opposed to God and truth. But why not listen to the soft cadences which flitting breezes waft around; hear music tuning from the shallow rivulet's playful stream; hear birds and humming-bees and winds; hear the ten thousand melodious voices of nature all conspiring to swell the chorus of rejoicing millions whose happiest strain is "Jesus comes on earth to dwell." The twinkling stars, the sun, the moon, the day and night,—the uplands, downlands, hills and vales, all join in union and proclaim with sweetest voices the approaching reign of the God of love.

"These things once told,—men knowing why—
Thunders shall shake both earth and sky,"

in token that the events which are transpiring on the earth at the present time

are witnessed by the Gods, whom nations at the present time neither know nor fear. But hark to the gentler strains of mercy before the sterner voice of justice comes. Hark to the Gospel's sound and flee the judgments

that follow close in the footsteps of its divinely authorized heralds. Flee where? That is known by the Latter-day Saints; inquire of them, and you shall be told how to escape the wrath that is coming.

"CIVILIZED" WARFARE IN MISSOURI.

We are by no means disposed to exult over the calamities and horrors that are being endured by our fellow-mortals, even though they should be our bitterest enemies, and it is with feelings of sorrow, rather than of rejoicing, that we insert an article from the London *Times* descriptive of the sufferings that are being experienced by the citizens of the State of Missouri. Jesus taught his disciples to do good to their enemies, to bless them that cursed them and to pray for those who abused and persecuted them. Never has there been a people who have striven more literally to fulfil this injunction of the Savior than the Latter-day Saints. The history of the persecutions we received at the hands of the Missourians would arouse the indignation of the most sluggish soul that possessed a spark of honesty and humanity; and yet,—though persecuted and driven, robbed and pillaged, insulted, outraged, tortured and slain, our women abused by fiends in human shape until death came as a welcome deliverer to release them from their sufferings, our children shot or dashed to pieces before our eyes, our men fed on the flesh of their brethren and their friends, and, finally, all the survivors of these barbarous and fiendish cruelties driven, *en masse*, beyond the limits of the State under penalty of extermination,—notwithstanding all this, many of our Elders have again and again entered within the borders of that blood-stained State, bearing the olive branch of peace and offering them the Gospel of salvation, warning them, at the same time, of the destruction that awaited them if they persisted in rejecting God's offers of mercy. We have done all we could—and more than justice required at our hands—to save them, and the present condition of Missouri is but another

striking evidence of the truth of the words of Jesus that "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." But Missouri, unhappy as is her situation at present, has scarcely begun to sip the cup of her sufferings. The treatment that she meted out to the Latter-day Saints will be measured back into her own bosom "pressed down and running over,"—she will have to drain the cup to the very dregs, until the word of the Lord respecting her is fulfilled, until she has atoned for the innocent blood which has stained her soil for so many years, until the wicked exterminate each other and make the land desolate, preparatory to the return of the Latter-day Saints to receive their inheritances, to build up the city of Zion and rear a Temple to the Most High, on which a cloud of glory shall rest by day and the shining of a flaming fire by night; all of which will be accomplished in *this generation*, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. With reference to the whole of that distracted country, we feel as the Savior did when he wept over Jerusalem; but the day of their salvation is past, they refused the proffered deliverance, and now their house is, or soon will be, left unto them desolate. The following, which was originally taken from a letter, written by an Englishman who has been residing in Missouri, to the *Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, is the extract referred to:—

"I know that in that part of the State particularly which borders on Kansas, the Federal troops have enacted deeds which will challenge comparison with the utmost atrocities inflicted by the Russian hordes in Poland or Circassia. Indeed, it would be doing an injustice to the Cossacks to compare them with the Union troops, for the latter have for many months found no organized resistance from the

people of Missouri, who, destitute of arms and ammunition, and without any refuge in that open prairie country, are an easy prey to their oppressors. I have seen ladies, with their little children, living in sheds and outhouses, or driven from their burning homes by squads of cursing, drunken soldiers, while their natural protectors were shot or hung at their own doors or hurried off to some distant prison. Many women, also, were arrested and confined for months, with every circumstance of insult and brutality. Even children were carried off as hostages. The troops burnt houses, fences and crops, and turned the unfortunate families into the desolate prairie with nothing but the clothes they had on. Cattle and horses not carried away were shot. The commissary wagons were loaded with spoils; even the privates appropriated gigs and carriages. Officers decorated their horses with silk dresses and shawls. On one occasion a force stationed in town was ordered away. They had three prisoners, one of them a soldier of Price's command, and the other two farmers. Being indisposed to burden themselves with these poor fellows, they were murdered in cold blood. They were confined in the courthouse. The guard called them to the window of their room, and on their appearance a volley was fired, killing one instantly and crippling the other two, who were then dragged half a mile into the woods and shot. A young lad named Tyrley was, about the same time, butchered, the reason assigned being that he had some brothers in the Southern army and that he talked too much. He was living at the time with his sister, and, though refusing to take the oath of allegiance, had reported himself to the officer commanding the garrison, surrendered all his weapons and obtained permission to remain at home to take care

of his sister and some little children. One day, without any warning, the house was surrounded by soldiers. His sister, throwing her arms around him to save him, nearly shared his fate, as it was only by breaking from her and rushing on the very bayonets of the assassins that the brave boy saved her life, as they were on the point of firing. I describe this particularly, as it occurred in town and in open day, and to a person well known to me; but it is only one of the hundreds of tragedies, prompted by some devilish malignity, which took place almost daily. In the counties to the north and west of us, once the richest and most populous in the State, scenes still more terrible were enacted by the jawhawkers, headed by Montgomery and other Kansas ruffians. Whole districts were depopulated; men, and even women, were murdered and the country converted into a desolate waste. Missouri is to-day at the mercy of a remorseless gang of military ruffians. Men without education or principles hold every office. She is without laws, without schools, without churches. Northern men alone are permitted to buy and sell, and, in some instances, the commanding officers have the monopoly of trade and traffic with St. Louis. Informers abound, whose business it is to accuse people of speaking treason, in order that their property may be confiscated into the hands of some Union Abolitionist. Papers of immunity are sold by the Yankee officers and passes are given for various distances, so that the country resembles Germany in the middle ages, when the freebooting barons levied black mail on travellers through their miserably narrow dominions. Missouri is subdued and 'order reigns,' but the genuine Missourians—they who founded its cities and first settled its immense prairies—are but more and more estranged from the North."

HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

(Continued from page 456.)

I remained at home during the fall and winter, occasionally going out and preaching to the neighboring branches. In the course of the winter there was a Hebrew school started, which I attended until February 22, 1836, when I was called upon by the Prophet to superintend the painting and finishing of the Temple, upon which I labored until March 27, when the Temple was so far finished as to be dedicated to the

Lord by the Prophet, with the assembled Quorums of the Church and as many members as could possibly be accommodated. On this occasion the power of God was displayed, as recorded in the history of Joseph Smith.

I attended the solemn assembly, and, with my brethren of the Twelve, received my washings and anointings, and was privileged to listen to the teachings and administrations of the Prophet of

God. We also attended to the washing of feet, which ordinance was administered to me by the Prophet Joseph.

March 30, 1836.—An order having been established that Elders should renew their licenses and get them recorded, I received the following:—

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This certifies that Brigham Young has been received into the Church of the Latter-day Saints, organized on the sixth of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and has been ordained an Elder according to the rules and regulations of said Church, and is duly authorized to preach the Gospel, agreeably to the authority of that office.

From the satisfactory evidence which we have of his good moral character, and his zeal for the cause of righteousness, and diligent desire to persuade men to forsake evil and embrace truth, we confidently recommend him to all candid and upright people as a worthy member of society.

We, therefore, in the name, and by the authority of this Church, grant unto this our worthy brother in the Lord, this letter of commendation as a proof of our fellowship and esteem: praying for his success and prosperity in our Redeemer's cause.

Given by the direction of a Conference of the Elders of said Church, assembled in Kirtland, Geauga county, Ohio, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

JOSEPH SMITH, Jun.,
Chairman.

F. G. Williams, Clerk.
Kirtland, Ohio, March 30, 1836."

"This certifies that the within license was recorded on the 30th day of March, 1836, in Kirtland, Ohio, in the License Records, Book A, page 5.

THOMAS BURDICK,
Recording Clerk."

In the spring of 1836, in company with my brother Joseph, I started for the Eastern States, visited our relatives, and preached the Gospel to them, many of whom believed our testimony and were baptized. We travelled through New York, Vermont and Massachusetts.

I left my brother Joseph in Boston, and with brother Lyman E. Johnson went to Salem, where we met the Prophet Joseph and the brethren who were with him. August 6, Joseph received a revelation concerning that city.

(To be continued.)

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

T I T H I N G .

INQUIRIES have been made of us at different times by individuals wishing to understand the law of Tithing, as practiced by the Latter-day Saints. We prefer to answer such through the pages of the *Star*, in preference to private letter, as others by this means may obtain a little insight into its operation, though to explain it in all its details would be impossible in a crude and hastily written article.

The principal queries in the minds of those investigating our doctrines when they hear that the Latter-day Saints pay Tithing, are, What necessity does there exist for such a tenth to be paid? what becomes of all the means thus paid in? to whose benefit and to what object is it devoted? One of our correspondents, in writing upon this subject, says, "I see it is a rule amongst the Mormons, or in

other words, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to pay a tribute or tax of one-tenth of all they possess when they become members and also one-tenth of their annual income. Now, as your people are increasing in numbers and multiplying from every quarter of the globe, the sum thus collected must, it seems to me, very soon swell the coffers of the treasury department." These thoughts and queries are natural to those unacquainted with the doctrine and the objects to be accomplished by its practice; but cease to be indulged in by those who understand and view it in its proper light.

All who have any faith in the existence of a Supreme Being will acknowledge that the Lord has given man the earth to dwell upon, has furnished it with animals, vegetables and every element necessary for man's existence, comfort and happiness; that he can bestow upon man few or many of these blessings, as seemeth good in his sight; that, in fact, we and the earth and the fulness thereof are his, and that there is nothing that we call ours that is not in reality his. So that he can not only claim a tenth of the earth and its contents and products, but even the whole. The Latter-day Saints think, therefore, that in paying a tenth they only pay a slight interest for all they enjoy; and this, undoubtedly, was also the feeling of the people of God in ancient days. It is scarcely necessary to prove that the law of Tithing was strictly enforced under the Mosaic dispensation. While the Priesthood was in the midst of Israel, they were expected to pay a tenth into the house of the Lord; and in the days of Nehemiah, upon their return from the captivity, during which period they had ceased to pay a Tithe, it was among the commandments of the Lord which the people and their nobles covenanted to keep. The Lord, in speaking to his people through the Prophet Malachi, calls this one of his ordinances, and he denounces their neglect to pay their Tithing into his store-house as robbery. They defrauded and robbed the Lord by withholding this portion, and for this they were cursed; but he informed them that if they would obey this ordinance he would open the windows of heaven and blessings should be poured upon them in abundance; the devourer should be rebuked that he should not destroy the fruits of the ground; the vine should not cast her fruit before the time in the field, and they should be called blessed by all nations.

The observance of this law was not, however, confined to the Mosaic dispensation, nor to the Aaronic Priesthood. It was observed by those who held a Priesthood greater than that of Aaron. Under the Priesthood of Melchisedek, the Priesthood which our Lord held and which he bestowed upon his disciples, this law was understood and practiced. Melchisedek met Abraham after his return from the pursuit and spoilation of the kings who had taken Lot captive, and received Tithes from him and blessed him. This was done previous to the Mosaic dispensation, and under the same Priesthood as that of the Christian dispensation. In fact, it has always been necessary, when the Lord had an authorized Priesthood upon the earth, to have a fund of this kind set apart for the purpose of carrying out his designs. Tabernacles, temples, &c., had to be built, those who spent the whole of their time therein, laboring for the benefit of the people in the ordinances of the Lord, had to be supported, and their Tithes and offerings were necessary for these purposes. The kingdom of God being again set up on the earth, and his holy Priesthood again restored to man, is it not reasonable to suppose that there should be a restitution of this plan through which houses and temples of the Lord will again be reared, in which his ordinances can be administered as in ancient days?

The Scriptures tell us that Jesus is coming to the earth. One of the Prophets speaks of the place of his feet being made glorious. Another, Malachi, says, "And the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple." Isaiah says in his 2nd chapter, that in the last days the house of the Lord shall be reared in the tops of the mountains. Who is to make the place of his feet glorious? Who is to build the temple which Malachi says the Lord will come to? Who is to build the house of the Lord in the tops of the mountains? If they are to be built as were the temples and tabernacle built by his command in ancient days, they will be built by the people of God, those to whom he gives commandment. But how are they to build them? Must it be left to the generosity of each individual to say what share he will take in the matter, or will there be a plan proposed that will be equitable for all, rich and poor, that will call for the proportionate share of the hoards of the man of wealth as well as the gains of the humble laborer? Were it to be left to man to say what proportion he should bestow, there would be great inequality in the amounts furnished, and that inequality would not be produced by the difference in the ability of the persons engaged in the operation, but by the difference in the disposition; for the zealous and conscientious man, the man of faith, though poor, would bestow liberally, while his richer brother or neighbor, not possessed of his faith and expansive heart, would dole out grudgingly what little he might feel to give.

All difficulty and unfairness of this kind is obviated, however, by the observance of the law of Tithing, for it is a simple and equitable mode by which all can devote their proportionate share towards any work that the Lord may recommend. It is applicable to all grades and classes, and is not a burdensome tax upon any. The results of the correct observance of this law have been clearly illustrated in the history of the kingdom of God set up in these days. Temples, tabernacles and houses of the Lord have been reared, and a great variety of works accomplished by the Latter-day Saints through this principle, which might never have been attempted or finished in so complete a manner had it not been taught and obeyed. To the completion of such works, and not to the support of the Priesthood, have these funds, thus far in the history of this dispensation, been devoted. They have not been permitted to accumulate in the coffers of the Tithing department, neither would they be were the whole world to bring forward a tenth of their possessions and income; for even then there would be none too much to accomplish all that is necessary to be done on the earth before the Scriptures can be fulfilled.

The observance of this principle among the Latter-day Saints has added materially to the wealth of the whole people and developed and beautified the earth. In Great Salt Lake City spacious buildings and improvements of various kinds, having a direct tendency to enhance the value of individual property, have been commenced and many of them completed. The foundation of a Temple, 186 feet by 99, has been laid; to do this numerous workmen have been employed, quarries opened, roads made, and resources developed of which the whole community have participated. To finish it, stone of a superior quality is needed, but this is ten or twelve miles distant. For the transportation of this stone, from the quarries to the Temple block, wagons and teams are needed, as, also, men to drive and take care of them. In addition to this, a large new Tabernacle is being erected, 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, which is expected to be completed this fall and to seat about 9,000 persons. A large amount of the income produced by Tithing is also annually used in assisting the poor Saints to emigrate,

in providing them food upon the road from Florence to the Valley, paying the teamsters who accompany the wagons, and many other expenses incident to a journey of such extent. These labors are accomplished by Tithing, and they are but a few of the benefits accruing from the disposition of such means. All are in reality benefitted, and nothing is lost, for the means paid in as Tithing is again diffused throughout the community in the employment of labor of all kinds.

If the inhabitants of the earth would obey this law, and not defraud the Lord of that which is rightfully his portion, the earth would speedily be made a suitable place for him to visit and reign a thousand years—a Temple and temples would be built and the place of his feet would be glorious. Their neglect of this, with the other laws of the Lord, cannot fail to bring down upon their heads his displeasure and close up the windows of heaven that no blessing can be poured out. They will yet learn that all they possess upon the earth is the Lord's and that he can speedily deprive them of it. The experience of thousands might be given who have practically proved the law of Tithing to be a law the obedience to which the Lord approves and blesses; but they already have a testimony before them in the rapidity with which the poor and expatriated people who practice it have reared cities and beautified the wilderness in which they dwell.

ARRIVALS.—Elders Henson Walker, William S. S. Willes, Wilford Woodruff, jun., John E. Evans, J. S. Fullmer, Henry Luff, John Gray, Robert Watson, jun., Oswell Knight, Elnathan Eldredge, jun., and Justin C. Wixom, arrived from Zion on the 17th inst., by the steam-ship *City of Cork*. These brethren left Salt Lake City on the 25th of April, and Florence on the 25th of June. They have had a pleasant, though somewhat tedious journey, and are in the enjoyment of good health and the Spirit of the Lord.

NEWS FROM HOME.

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TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.—We are pleased to learn, from the *Deseret News* of June 3rd, that Stephen S. Harding has been removed from the Gubernatorial chair of Utah, and some one by the name of Doty appointed in his place; but whether the new incumbent is Ex-Governor J. Duane Doty of Wisconsin, at present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, or some other person, was not known at latest dates.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Gen. Connor had returned to the city, having fixed upon the site for a military post and reserve at Soda Springs and left a company of infantry there. A site for a city was also selected and surveyed, and as soon as the sanction of the War Department is received, the work of erecting the barracks, defences and other buildings of Fort Connor will rapidly progress.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.—The Hon. John M. Bernhisel, late Delegate to Congress from Utah Territory, arrived in good health at his residence in Great Salt Lake City on the 2nd day of June. The Hon. W. H. Hooper was expected home in about two weeks.

THE NEW TABERNACLE.—The work on this building, which is being erected on

Temple Block, directly west of the Temple foundation, was progressing rapidly. The following is a description of the plan of the building as forwarded to the *News* by the Architect, W. H. Folsom, Esq. :—

"Dimensions on ground, 150 feet wide, 250 feet long, with semi-circle ends, making one hundred feet of straight work on sides of building. The roof will be supported by 46 piers, 3 by 9 feet, and 20 feet high, from which an elliptic arch will be sprung of 44 feet rise. From floor to ceiling, 64 feet, width in clear, 132 feet, length, 232 feet in clear. There will be an elevation in the floor of 16 feet, starting from the west radius of circular end, making 66 feet of floor on the level. The stand will be in the west end, with an elevation of 8 feet, which will give every person in the house good opportunity of seeing the speaker, which is always very desirable. Between the piers will be openings of doors and windows, which can be thrown open at pleasure, which will make it cool and pleasant in the summer and warm and comfortable in the winter. The sides of building outside will be 45 feet high from floor-level to eaves of cornice. Roof, quarter pitch, with attic in centre, 50 feet wide by 150 feet long, on which will stand three octagon domes or ventilators. The arches will be formed with lattice-work 9 feet deep in the smallest part, with an increase in the centre and outer end, forming and corresponding with the pitch of the roof. The roof will be self-supporting, without a pillar. It is the intention to have it enclosed this fall, and when finished will seat nearly 9,000 persons.

THE TEMPLE.—This edifice,—for the completion of which every true Saint is anxious, and should be ready to labor, is rising from its foundations as fast as the rock can be obtained for the workmen. There are a great number of hands employed at present upon it, and the prospect is that it will make rapid progress under their judiciously directed and energetic labors, providing that the Saints continue to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity by which they are now favored, and which, under the blessing of the Lord, appears, at present, likely to be the case.

EDUCATIONAL.—It affords us much pleasure to perceive that the citizens of Utah generally are disposed to avail themselves of the increased facilities offered to them, in consequence of the long-continued peace and prosperity they have enjoyed, of training up the rising generation in those mental and moral, as well as physical qualities that are necessary to prepare them for lives of future usefulness and honor. There are several excellent schools now established in Great Salt Lake City, and the recent public examinations of their scholars, at which Superintendent Campbell and Elders George A. Smith and Wilford Woodruff, as well as many others, were present, were highly satisfactory to the teachers, parents and guardians of the numerous pupils.

EMIGRATION.—Many companies of emigrants from the States, east of the Rocky Mountains, had already passed through the city on their way to the mines of California, Nevada and Salmon River; and it was supposed that, in consequence of the war, there would be a larger over-land emigration from the east to the west than during any previous year.

INDIANS ON THE MAIL ROUTE.—The Stage from California was attacked by Indians in the Deep Creek canyon, about 150 miles west of Salt Lake City, on the 19th of May, and the driver, W. R. Simpson, killed at the first fire. Major Howard Egan was sitting by the driver's side but escaped unhurt; he caught the reins as they fell from the hands of the murdered driver. The dead man was got inside the Stage which was then driven on as quickly as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WALES.

Merthyr Tydfil, July 2, 1863.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—I deem it a pleasure as well as a duty to write to you in regard to the prosperity of the Work of the Lord in Wales.

I returned here last week, in company with brother George G. Bywater, from a visit to the Flintshire, Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire Conferences. We held a meeting on Wednesday evening, the 17th ultimo, in the house of brother Edwin Price, President of the Flintshire Conference, where several of the brethren and sisters attended from quite a distance, and, judging them by their sparkling eyes and bright countenances, they did not regret having to walk so far after a long summer day's labor. Brother Bywater addressed the Saints in the English language in a kind and spirited manner, and after him I spoke to them in the language that was taught to them by their mothers,—namely, Welsh. I felt great liberty in ministering the word of life to them, which was eagerly received, as I have every reason to believe, in good and honest hearts.

Brother Edwin Price is ever faithful and diligent in the duties of his calling; but, owing to his Conference being so few in number, he has to labor with his hands to support his family; however, himself and the Priesthood in that Conference are faithfully preaching the Gospel on Sundays in the streets and bye-ways to a bigoted and priest-ridden people.

Thursday, the 18th, we took our departure from brother Price's house, where we had been very hospitably entertained by himself and his wife. We went by rail, by way of Chester, to the town of Bagillt, where we held a meeting that evening in Elder David Jones' house; there were but few of the Saints in attendance, owing to the fact that brother Robert M. Jones, the President of the Denbighshire Conference, did not receive my letter in time to publish the meeting on the previous Sunday. Brother Bywater and I ad-

ressed the Saints there in the Welsh language on the necessity of promptly paying their Tithing and faithfully supporting the general interests of the Work, and endeavoring to deposit all they consistently could of their means towards freeing themselves from Babylon, that they may gather with the Saints to the beautiful vales of Deseret, where they can hear for themselves the voice of our beloved Prophet, Brigham Young. Brother Jones and the Priesthood of that Conference are busily engaged on Sundays in advocating the principles of the Gospel in the surrounding towns and villages, having very large meeting places to address the people, the roof of which being the great canopy of heaven.

Brothers Jones and Thomas P. Green, the President of the Bagillt Branch, very kindly entertained us, as also did Mrs. Ann Jones, who is a member of the Wesleyan Church. We thanked her for her hospitality to us, and she answered, "I know that I shall lose nothing by giving to the ministers of God;" we left our blessings upon her and her household.

Friday, 19th.—We left Bagillt in the morning, and went by rail to Prestatyn, and walked from there to Tanyralt, Meliden, where we spent most of the day with brother and sister Williams, who on that occasion, as well as on former visits, received us gladly and administered to our wants in the shape of wholesome food, and we, in return, administered to them the word of life. In the evening we went to Rhyl, a small town but beautifully situated by the sea, where many of the gentry from different parts of the country are visiting in pursuit of health. However, we did not visit that place for the sake of health alone, for we already enjoyed a liberal portion of that precious boon; but there are a few Saints in that proud place who are dearer unto us than all we could see there.

On Saturday we went by rail to the town of Carnarvon. Brother David E. Jones, the President of that Conference, met us at the Carnarvon Station, and he piloted us to brother Wm.

Hughes' house, where we were kindly entertained by his wife and daughter.

In the afternoon, brothers Bywater, Jones and myself visited Carnarvon Castle, which, indeed, is very large, for I found myself very tired before I had walked through half the stupendous building. Our guide conducted us to the apartment where Edward, Prince of Wales, was born, and afterwards led us step by step to the top of the Eagle Tower, which is very high, from which we could view the whole town of Carnarvon and the haven of sea that divides the Island of Anglesea from Carnarvonshire. The view was most beautiful and majestic, and as it was market-day in Carnarvon, we could see thousands of men and women in the streets, who appeared to us in the distance like so many little children. The Eryri range of mountains can be plainly seen on a clear day from where we stood, among which is the Snowden, with its lofty peak, higher than any other of its sister mountains in the Principality; its height, I have been told, is 3,072 feet above the level of the sea. A portion of the Castle, our guide informed us, was erected in the time of Prince Llywellyn, who flourished in the twelfth century.

On Sunday morning, at half-past ten, we met in the Saints' Chapel to hold our Special Council, according to previous appointment, the proceedings of which are known to you.

Brother Jones has been preaching in the open air in several of the towns within the limits of that Conference, and the Editors of some of the Welsh local papers are beginning to take the matter in hand, stating that the Mormon Elders have again made their appearance in their towns, preaching in the most public places, a thing that they have not been troubled with for some years past; they highly recommend the ministers of different sects and the leaders of Sunday-schools to warn the people against such a great delusion, but, by the way, they have not informed us what the delusion is.

I returned to Merthyr last week from my northern visit. I have learned, since my return, that several have been added to the Church in the Eastern Glamorgan Conference,—nine persons were baptized in June and eight in May

last; some were baptized in Monmouthshire lately and four or five in the Western Glamorgan Conference.

Two hundred and ten have emigrated from Wales this year for Utah, the happy home of the Saints. My faith is that we will soon make up the number that have emigrated, for the Presidents of the Conferences and Branches, with other faithful Elders and Priests, are busily preaching in the open air, and I am happy to say it has a very favorable impression upon the people.

I feel well and happy, with an increased desire to assist to build up the kingdom of God.

I pray that Heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon you, and believe me, as ever, your brother in the Gospel.

THOMAS E. JEREMY.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

Copenhagen, July 10, 1863.

President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—Enclosed I forward the half-yearly Statistical and Financial Reports of this Mission, and can also state that the prospect before us seems bright and full of promise.

I learn by letter from Elder Johnson, in Norway, that a spirit of inquiry respecting our faith and doctrines seems to pervade the minds of all classes of people, and that our meetings are lively and well-attended; he also further states, that two of the Elders have lately been arrested and imprisoned in default of paying a certain fine which was exacted of them for preaching the Gospel; they were, however, in good heart and determined to continue in the work of the ministry as soon as they again received their liberty, after consuming as much bread and water as was thought to be necessary to maintain the majesty of the law.

Elder Swenson writes from the northern part of Sweden that the work of the Lord is gradually gaining ground there, and that the people are interested in our principles. Brother Winberg is at present on the island of Bornholm; he travels continually from place to place in the Mission, imparting instruction and encouragement to the Elders and Saints.

I have lately visited the Pyen and

Fredericia Conferences, where much union of sentiment and devotion to the cause of truth was manifested. The favorable accounts we have received from the emigrating Saints by the two first ships fill our hearts with thankfulness. In all parts of the Mission the Work is moving satisfactorily, many are already making arrangements to emigrate to Zion next season. The circulation of the *Star of Scandinavia* amounts to 2,200 copies, [a much larger proportion than is taken of the *Millennial Star* by the Saints of Great Britain—Ed.] a slight falling off since

the emigration, but that we hope soon to regain. Our emigration from Scandinavia, the present season, numbered 1,055 members of the Church, besides small children; and there remain in the Mission, as shown by enclosed report, 5,299 members.

Brothers West and Young are almost daily expected to arrive. I shall soon set off to Hamburg to meet them there. With love to yourself and your fellow-laborers, in which brother John Smith joins, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

JESSE N. SMITH.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AMERICA.—A succession of desperate battles were fought in the vicinity of Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, between the armies of Generals Lee and Meade, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July. These battles are said, by some of the Northern correspondents, to have been some of the most terrific and obstinately contended of the war, but the results do not appear to have been decisive to either party, and it is presumed that the conflict was renewed with increased fury on the anniversary of American Independence. No important change had taken place in affairs at either Vicksburgh or Port Hudson at latest advices, July 4th. Colonel Cradlebaugh, late delegate to Congress from Nevada, was among the wounded in the recent assault on Vicksburgh. The Confederates have regained possession of nearly the whole of Louisiana. It is said the *Alabama* has captured the California steamer *Moses Taylor* with \$1,000,000 in gold.

MEXICO.—The French have captured the city of Mexico. It is yet uncertain what course the Emperor Napoleon will pursue towards that country—whether he will make it a dependency of France or erect it into a separate Sovereignty under the reign of one of the numerous European Princes.

POLAND.—The secrecy which the National Government at Warsaw continues to maintain, is one of the wonders of the age. Though the most strenuous efforts have been made, the Russian authorities have been unable to discover either its members or the place where they meet, whence issue decrees which are obeyed with the promptitude and order which are generally supposed to belong only to long and firmly established Governments. The war between the Poles and the Russians continues with unabated vigor.

GENERAL.—Affairs in Japan are still very unsettled. In New Zealand a rebellion has broken out among the natives, and a war with them appears inevitable. European affairs are daily becoming more complicated and a general war is only a question of time.

V A R I E T I E S.

DELICACY OF FEELING.—Among the best human qualities are tenderness and delicacy of feeling in little matters; the desire to soothe and please others in the *minutæ* of the social virtues. Some ridicule these feminine attributes, which are left out of many men's natures; but the brave, the intellectual, the eloquent, often possess these qualities; the braggart, the weak never, never! Benevolence and feeling ennoble the most trifling actions.